



NOAA In Your Jurisdiction



NOAA is an agency that enriches life through science. Our reach goes from the surface of the sun to the depths of the ocean floor as we work to keep citizens informed of the changing environment around them. From daily weather forecasts, severe storm warnings, and climate monitoring to fisheries management, coastal restoration and supporting marine commerce, NOAA's products and services support economic vitality and affect more than one-third of America's gross domestic product. NOAA's dedicated scientists use cutting-edge research and high-tech instrumentation to provide citizens, planners, emergency managers and other decision makers with reliable information they need when they need it.

The following is a summary of NOAA facilities, staff, programs, or activities based in, or focused on, your state or jurisdiction : Starting with highlights, then by [congressional districts and cities or towns](#), and then [jurisdiction-wide programs](#).

Highlights of NOAA in Guam

[Weather Forecast Office](#)

Tiyan

[Guam Sea Grant College Program](#)

Entire Jurisdiction

[Satellite Assisted Search and Rescue](#)

Joint Region Marianas

[Bipartisan Infrastructure Law \(BIL\) / Inflation Reduction Act \(IRA\) Projects](#)

Jurisdiction-wide

Guam is also home to a National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) field office, National Ocean Service tidal gauges, NMFS Office of Law Enforcement, and multiple observing platforms.

Apra Harbor

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [National Water Level Observation Network](#)

The National Ocean Service (NOS) operates one long-term continuously operating tide station in Guam that provides data and information on tidal datum and relative mean sea level trends, and is capable of producing real-time data for storm surge and tsunami warning. This station is located in Apra Harbor. This station is critical to commercial shipping and U.S. Naval interests and the U.S. Military, NWS West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Centers, commercial shipping, and the general population on Guam. The station is associated with a set of tidal benchmarks installed in the ground that is used to reference the height of the water levels and helps connect the water level to land. Station data feeds into many CO-OPS products that are used to support safe navigation, mitigate coastal hazards, and protect communities. Such products include:

- Coastal Inundation Dashboard - view water levels in real-time and during storms
- High Tide Flooding Outlooks
- Sea level trends and maps
- Real-time current measurements
- Hydrodynamic models
- Tidal and water level datums

Joint Region Marianas

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) - [Office of Satellite and Product Operations \(OSPO\)](#) - [Search and Rescue Satellite Aided Tracking \(SARSAT\)](#)

The NOAA Search and Rescue Satellite Aided Tracking (SARSAT) program has two antennas and associated ground equipment supporting Medium-Altitude Earth Orbiting Search and Rescue Satellites and polar satellite search and rescue operations at the Joint Region Marianas base operated by the U.S. Navy. These ground systems, referred to as Local User Terminals (LUTs), receive distress signals relayed through polar orbiting or mid-earth orbiting satellites. The distress signals originate from radio beacons onboard ships, aircraft, or individuals carrying a beacon. The location of the distress signal is automatically forwarded to the SARSAT Mission Control Center, which notifies the appropriate Rescue Coordination Center. SARSAT is part of an international humanitarian effort helping to improve the rescue of persons in distress. SARSAT has saved more than 10,804 lives in the United States, and over 50,000 people rescued worldwide since 1982.

Mongmong Toto-Maite

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Office of Law Enforcement](#)

NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement is the only U.S. conservation enforcement agency that is exclusively dedicated to Federal fisheries and marine resource enforcement. Its mission is to protect global marine resources by enforcing domestic laws, international treaties, and regulations dedicated to protecting wildlife, and their natural habitat. Our special agents and enforcement officers ensure compliance with these laws and take enforcement actions if there are violations. In addition, the Cooperative Enforcement Program gives OLE the ability to leverage its resources with the assistance of 27 coastal states and U.S. territorial marine conservation law enforcement agencies in supporting its Federal enforcement mission. Effective fisheries law enforcement is critical to creating a level playing field for U.S. fishermen and enabling sustainable fisheries to support all the communities throughout the Pacific Islands. The Guam field office, located in Mongmong Toto-Maite, is part of the Office of Law Enforcement's Pacific Islands Division which is headquartered in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Pago Bay

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Water Level Sensor](#)

The National Ocean Service (NOS) operates a tide station in Pago Bay that provides data and information on tidal datum and relative mean sea level trends, and is capable of producing real-time data for storm surge and tsunami warning. This

station is located at the University of Guam campus. This station is operated in partnership with the National Weather Service (NWS) Tsunami Program. This station is critical to NWS National and Pacific Tsunami Warning Centers. The station is associated with a set of tidal benchmarks installed in the ground that is used to reference the height of the water levels and helps connect the water level to land.

Tiyan

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Weather Forecast Office](#)

Located near the International Airport in Guam, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) has public, aviation and marine forecast and warning responsibility for Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the surrounding ocean areas. In addition, WFO Guam has international responsibilities for aviation advisories and forecasts for the tropical Pacific from 130E to 160E; public tropical cyclone watch, warnings and advisory products for the tropical islands of the northwest Pacific; and forecast support for weather service programs involving the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau under the Compact Agreement of Free Association treaties. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards. Forecasters also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and on-site, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

Entire Jurisdiction

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Pacific Islands Regional Office](#) and [Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center](#)

NMFS is responsible for the management, conservation, and protection of living marine resources within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone. The Pacific Islands Region includes the waters surrounding American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands as well as the Pacific Remote Island Areas. It is the largest geographic area within NMFS jurisdiction, with a U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone of more than 1.7 million square nautical miles of ocean. Four [major laws](#) drive NOAA Fisheries work in the region: the *Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act*, Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act.

The **Pacific Islands Regional Office** uses ecosystem-based strategies to manage the marine resources in the region. Key responsibilities include:

- Maintaining healthy fish stocks for commercial, recreational, and subsistence fishing in coordination with the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
- Protecting and recovering populations of protected species
- Preserving and restoring marine habitat
- Coordinating with international organizations to implement and monitor fishery agreements and treaties

The Pacific Islands Regional Office also supports co-management of four [marine national monuments](#); administers grants and other [funding opportunities](#); and fosters sustainable [aquaculture in the region](#). The regional aquaculture coordinator assists federal and state agencies with permitting and other activities. They also support aquaculture outreach and education, and work with industry, academia, and other stakeholders on a variety of regional marine aquaculture topics. Regional Office staff in the Guam field office review local Army Corps of Engineer permit applications and conduct extensive fieldwork to support project reviews. The staff provide local expertise and valuable information on habitat and protected resources to local governments and agencies. The office coordinates activities of the NMFS Coral Program and works closely with local coral reef program points of contact to fund projects in the area.

The Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center conducts scientific research, monitoring, and analysis in support of the effective management of living marine resources in the region and surrounding high seas. Its mission is to provide essential scientific information and foster partnerships that enable the sustainability of living marine resources within Pacific Island communities.

- The Ecosystem Sciences Division conducts research, monitoring, and analysis of environmental and living resource systems in the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Humans are a key part of these ecosystems, and this research also includes the social, cultural, and economic aspects of fishery and resource management decisions.
- The Fisheries Research and Monitoring Division coordinates fisheries monitoring, fisheries data management, fisheries interactions, fish life history studies, and stock assessment. They work closely with local, state, federal, and international governmental and non-governmental partners.
- The Protected Species Division provides the scientific foundation for the conservation of whales, dolphins, Hawaiian monk seals, and sea turtles in the Pacific Islands through the Marine Mammal Protection Act, Endangered Species Act, and international agreements. Their work includes assessing populations, identifying and mitigating threats, and understanding habitats and trends.

The Regional Office and Science Center are based out of the NOAA Inouye Regional Center (IRC), located on Ford Island, Honolulu, Hawai'i. At the IRC, the Science Center operates a seawater facility—which is capable of housing sea turtles, Hawaiian monk seals, and fishes—and multiple laboratories to complement its field research activities. The NOAA Ship *Oscar Elton Sette* serves as the Science Center's primary at-sea research platform. It is managed and operated by NOAA's Office of Marine and Aviation Operations and the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps. In addition to Guam, both the Regional Office and Science Center have field offices located in and serving American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - [Deep-Sea Coral Research and Technology Program](#) -

NOAA's Deep Sea Coral Research is administered by NOAA Fisheries' [Office of Habitat Conservation](#). Mandated by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, it is the nation's only federal research program dedicated to increasing scientific understanding of deep-sea coral ecosystems. Deep-sea corals occur off of every coastal state in the country, and create important habitats for countless species, including many fish species. The Program collaborates closely with partners, including other NOAA offices, to study the distribution, abundance, and diversity of deep sea corals and sponges. This work then informs critical management decisions in the waters of the United States and its territories. These decisions enhance the sustainability of deep-sea fisheries and other ocean uses, while conserving deep-sea coral and sponge habitats.

The Program works with partners to complete multi-year regional fieldwork initiatives, as well as smaller projects around the country, centered on integrating new and existing information on these vulnerable and biologically diverse habitats. The first research initiative took place from 2009 to 2011 in the U.S. South Atlantic region and provided valuable information to help decision-makers refine protected area boundaries. The Program's focus from 2025-2027 is the U.S. Pacific Islands.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law](#)

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law is helping coastal communities build the future they want to see. The legislation provides a historic investment in coastal protection and restoration that will increase community resilience to climate change and extreme weather events, and improve how we manage our ocean resources. Projects funded under this law protect and restore ecologically significant habitats, including conserving lands that play a critical role in helping communities become more resilient to natural hazards. Guam received funding in FY22 and FY23 to build the jurisdiction's capacity to protect its coastal communities and resources.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – [Regional Geodetic Advisor](#)

The Regional Geodetic Advisor is a National Ocean Service (NOS) employee that resides in a region and serves as a liaison between the National Geodetic Survey (NGS) and its public, academic and private sector constituents within their assigned region. NGS has a Regional Geodetic Advisor stationed in Honolulu, Hawaii serving the Pacific region including Guam. The Geodetic Advisor provides training, guidance and assistance to constituents managing geospatial activities that are tied to the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), the framework and coordinate system for all positioning activities in the Nation. The Geodetic Advisor serves as a subject matter expert in geodesy and regional geodetic issues, collaborating internally across NOS and NOAA to ensure that all regional geospatial activities are properly referenced to the NSRS.

National Weather Service - [NEXRAD \(WSR-88D\) Systems](#)

NEXRAD is used to warn the people of the United States about dangerous weather and its location. This radar technology allows meteorologists to warn the public to take shelter with more notice than ever before. The NEXRAD network provides significant improvements in severe weather and flash flood warnings, air traffic safety, flow control for air traffic, resource protection at military bases, and management of water, agriculture, forest, and snow removal. NEXRAD radar has a range of up to 250 nautical miles, and can provide information about wind speed and direction, as well as the location, size, and shape of precipitation. There are 159 operational NEXRAD radar systems deployed throughout the United States and overseas, of which one is on Guam.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Automated Surface Observing Systems Stations](#)

The Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS) program is a joint effort of the National Weather Service (NWS), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the Department of Defense (DOD). ASOS serves as the Nation's primary surface weather observing network. ASOS is designed to support weather forecast activities and aviation operations and, at the same time, support the needs of the meteorological, hydrological, and climatological research communities. ASOS works non-stop, updating observations every minute, 24 hours a day, every day of the year observing basic weather elements, such as cloud cover, precipitation, wind, sea level pressure, and conditions, such as rain, snow, freezing rain, thunderstorms, and fog. There is one ASOS station in Guam.

National Weather Service (NWS) - [Cooperative Observer Program Sites](#)

The National Weather Service (NWS) Cooperative Observer Program (COOP) is truly the Nation's weather and climate observing network of, by and for the people. More than 10,000 volunteers take observations on farms, in urban and suburban areas, National Parks, seashores, and mountaintops. The data are representative of where people live, work and play. The COOP was formally created in 1890 under the NWS Organic Act to provide observational meteorological data, usually consisting of daily maximum and minimum temperatures, snowfall, and 24-hour precipitation totals, required to define the climate of the United States and to help measure long-term climate changes, and to provide observational meteorological data in near real-time to support forecast, warning and other public service programs of the NWS. The data are also used by other federal (including the Department of Homeland Security), state and local entities, as well as private companies (such as the energy and insurance industries). In some cases, the data are used to make billions of dollars' worth of decisions. There are 55 COOP sites across Guam and the surrounding ocean area. .

National Weather Service (NWS) - [NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards Transmitter](#)

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service (NWS) forecast office. NWR broadcasts official NWS warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Working with the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Emergency Alert System, NWR is an "All Hazards" radio network, making it the single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. In conjunction with federal, state, and local emergency managers and other public officials, NWR also broadcasts warning and post-event information for all types of hazards – including natural (such as earthquakes or avalanches), environmental (such as chemical releases or oil spills), and public safety (such as AMBER alerts or 911 Telephone outages). Known as the "Voice of NOAA's National Weather Service," NWR is provided as a public service by the NWS. NWR includes 1,100 transmitters covering all 50 states, adjacent coastal waters, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Territories. There is one NWR transmitter in Guam.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Global Greenhouse Gases Reference Network](#)

NOAA's Global Monitoring Laboratory (GML) operates the Greenhouse Gas Reference Network to measure the distribution and trends of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄), the two gases most responsible for human-caused climate change, as well as other greenhouse gases and volatile organic compounds. Samples are collected in specially designed flasks each week and delivered to GML in Boulder, CO for analysis. The observed geographical patterns and small but persistent spatial gradients are used to better understand the processes, both natural and human induced, that underlie the trends. These measurements help determine the magnitude of carbon sources and sinks.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - [Guam Sea Grant College Program](#)

The National Sea Grant College Program (Sea Grant) is a federal-university partnership administered by NOAA that integrates research, extension outreach, and education. Sea Grant forms a national network of 34 programs in all U.S. coastal and Great Lakes states, Puerto Rico, and Guam. University of Guam Sea Grant works with numerous stakeholders to sustain and develop island environments, incorporating the knowledge and cultural perspectives of the island's peoples. Key projects include competitive funding for graduate student research, watershed conservation and restoration, and outreach activities about Micronesia's coastal topics and issues. Get involved with Sea Grant through state and national opportunities like the John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship program at seagrants.noaa.gov.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [OR&R Response and Restoration Coordinators](#)

NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) is a center of expertise in preparing for, evaluating, and responding to threats to coastal environments, including oil and chemical spills, releases from hazardous waste sites, disasters, and marine debris. To fulfill its mission of protecting and restoring NOAA trust resources, OR&R provides scientific and technical support to prepare for and respond to environmental threats that coastal communities face; determines damage to natural resources from those releases; protects and restores marine and coastal ecosystems; and works with coastal communities to address critical local and regional coastal challenges.

- Eleven regionally based **Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC)** harness the input of a multi-disciplinary team to address issues such as oil slick trajectory forecasting, environmental trade-offs, best practices, resources at risk, and chemical hazard assessment to reduce risks to coastal habitats and resources. The SSC for Guam is based in Honolulu, Hawaii.
- OR&R identifies and quantifies environmental injury caused by releases of oil and hazardous materials. Our network of **Regional Resource Coordinators** work with multidisciplinary scientific, economic, and legal teams with the goal of securing the appropriate amount and type of restoration required to restore injured NOAA trust resources and compensate the public for their lost use. We collaborate with NMFS Restoration Center and NOAA General Council through the Damage Assessment, Remediation, and Restoration Program (DARRP) to ensure

the process is efficient, legally defensible and restoration focused. The RRCs serving the West Coast/Pacific region are based in Seattle, Washington and Anchorage, Alaska.

- The **Regional Preparedness Coordinator (RPC)** is strategically placed within the region to ensure that NOS and our partners are able to effectively prepare for, respond to, and recover from all hazards, including coastal disasters. The RPC serves as a liaison between NOS and its federal, state, and local disaster preparedness and emergency response partners. A key role of the RPC is to better understand the needs and opportunities within the region and to ensure partners have the tools and resources necessary to inform decision-making. The RPC has expertise across the spectrum of emergency management and provides preparedness, response, and recovery services including planning, training, exercises, response coordination, continuous improvement, and long-term recovery. The RPC, based in San Diego, California, serves the West Coast and Pacific Islands region – California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - OR&R [Pacific Islands Environmental Response Management Application and Response Tools for Oil and Chemical Spills](#)

Assessing important spatial information and designing successful restoration projects rely upon interpreting and mapping geographic information, including the location, duration, and impacts from oil spills, other hazardous materials, or debris released into the environment. Pacific Islands Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA®) is an online mapping tool that integrates both static and real-time data, such as ship locations, weather, and ocean currents, providing an easy-to-use common operating picture for environmental responders and decision makers. ERMA staff continued to work closely with Federal and State agencies for drills, hurricane response, and incidents. Maintained habitat data for sensitive species. Ensured data was kept up-to-date and data collection methods were kept consistent. In addition to ERMA, the Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) offers a suite of [tools](#) to support emergency responders dealing with oil and chemical spills. From Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps and data which provide concise summaries of coastal resources including biological resources and sensitive shorelines to GNOME, a trajectory and fate model that predicts the route and weathering of pollutants spilled on water, and so much more, these tools provide easy-access to critical data that support a wide range of needs for emergency responders, ultimately supporting our coastal communities.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Marine Debris Projects and Partnerships in Guam](#)

The NOAA Marine Debris Program (MDP) in the Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) leads national and international efforts to reduce the impacts of marine debris. The program supports marine debris removal, prevention, and research projects in partnership with state and local agencies, tribes, non-governmental organizations, academia, and industry. The MDP Pacific Islands Regional Coordinator supports coordination efforts with regional stakeholders, provides support to grant-funded projects, tracks progress of projects, and conducts regional marine debris outreach to local audiences. The MDP has recently expanded its partnership and involvement in this territory, through the collaborative development of a Marine Debris Emergency Response Guide. This document outlines existing response structures at the territorial, municipal, and federal levels to facilitate a coordinated and timely response to marine debris in the territory. It highlights organization roles, responsibilities, and jurisdictions as they relate to marine debris response.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System \(Pacific Islands Ocean Observing System\)](#)

The U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System, or IOOS®, is a federally and regionally coordinated observing system with 17 interagency and 11 regional partners. The System addresses regional and national needs for coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes data and information. This includes gathering and disseminating regional observations; data management; modeling and analysis; education and outreach; and research and development. The Pacific Islands Ocean Observing System (PacIOOS) empowers ocean users and stakeholders throughout the Pacific Islands, by providing accurate and reliable coastal and ocean information, tools, and services that are easy to access and use. Fishermen, commercial operators, surfers, resource managers, scientists, and many others rely on PacIOOS' real-time, model, and archival coastal and ocean information to make well-informed decisions and to enhance our understanding of the Pacific Ocean.

The PacIOOS wave buoys off Ritidian Point and Ipan, for example, provide real-time information on wave height, direction and period, and sea surface temperature.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – [National Coastal Zone Management Program](#)

Through a unique federal-state partnership, NOAA's Office for Coastal Management works with the Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans to implement the National Coastal Zone Management Program in Guam. NOAA provides the state coastal management program with financial and technical assistance to further the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act and ensure coastal waters and lands are used in a balanced way to support jobs, reduce use conflicts, and sustain natural resources. The office also provides a regionally focused staff member to serve as the liaison between NOAA and the Guam Coastal Program. With support from the national office, Guam's program addresses important coastal issues such as flooding, land use planning, and natural resource management. Ongoing efforts include drafting updates to land use plans, so that future construction can better address residential, commercial, and environmental protection needs. Funding also supports ongoing public outreach about responsible development, land use permit reviews, and planning.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – [Digital Coast](#)

The Digital Coast is a focused information resource developed to meet the unique needs of coastal communities. Developed and maintained by NOAA's Office for Coastal Management, content comes from hundreds of organizations, including federal, state, and local agencies, plus private sector and non-profit contributors. The Digital Coast website provides not only site-specific coastal data, but also related tools, training, and information needed to make these data useful for coastal decision makers. The Digital Coast Act authorizes the Digital Coast as a standing national program and supports NOAA's efforts to increase access to authoritative data, tools, and training that enable coastal communities to plan for long-term resilience, manage water resources, and respond to emergencies.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – [National Coastal Resilience Fund](#)

The National Coastal Resilience Fund restores, increases, and strengthens natural infrastructure to protect coastal communities while also enhancing habitats for fish and wildlife. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) executes this program in partnership with NOAA to invest in conservation projects that restore or expand natural features, such as coastal marshes and wetlands, dune and beach systems, oyster and coral reefs, forests, coastal rivers and floodplains, and barrier islands, which minimize the impacts of storms and other naturally occurring events on nearby communities. In Guam, two projects have been funded: one in FY19 and one in FY22.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [Coral Reef Conservation Program](#)

NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program brings together multidisciplinary expertise from over 30 NOAA offices and partners to protect, conserve, and restore coral reef resources. The program focuses on three threats to coral reefs - climate change, fishing impacts, and land-based sources of pollution - as well as coral reef restoration. In response to identified threats and management priorities developed by coral reef managers in Guam, the program invests in implementing conservation action plans to reduce pollutant loads to priority watersheds, working with communities to address coral threats, and developing strategies to monitor and restore reefs affected by bleaching events. Additionally, NOAA directly supports coral research and watershed restoration efforts in Manell-Geus, a NOAA Habitat Focus Area. Examples of projects include: development of novel tools to inform sustainability targets for coral reef fisheries, teaching watershed restoration techniques to community organizations and the public, and reducing sedimentation within the Achang Reef Flat Marine Preserve and Cocos Lagoon. NOAA's Coral Management Liaison is located in Tiyan.

National Ocean Service (NOS) – [Susan L. Williams National Coral Reef Management Fellowship](#)

The Susan L. Williams National Coral Reef Management Fellowship Program is a partnership between NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program, the U.S. Department of Interior Office of Insular Affairs, Nova Southeastern University's

Halmos College of Natural Sciences and Oceanography, and the U.S. Coral Reef All Islands Committee. The program recruits Coral Reef Management Fellows for the seven U.S. coral reef jurisdictions, including Guam. The Fellow for Guam is working with the Guam Coral Reef Initiative to develop a strategic plan to guide Guam's environmental education efforts.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - National Coral Reef Monitoring Program

NOAA's [Coral Reef Conservation Program](#) established an integrated and focused monitoring effort with partners across the United States—the [National Coral Reef Monitoring Program](#). Coral reef monitoring data can help to inform science-based management decisions about these invaluable natural resources. These findings are shared with local agencies, partners, and communities to inform both federal and local management strategies. The Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center conducts monitoring efforts. Teams survey coral reefs at more than 40 islands and atolls throughout the Pacific ocean on a rotational basis. They monitor reef fish populations, corals, and ocean conditions. To track biological trends and monitor climate-driven impacts, the teams use the same suite of survey methods at each island. Over time, scientists track how reefs have changed—an important part of reef conservation. After collection and a thorough review process, results are shared with local management agencies and the public. This data gives us a snapshot of coral reef health and is presented in [status reports](#), and used to answer questions from local resource managers. These long-term surveys across a wide variety of reefs illuminate the drivers of reef health and help predict future impacts.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Students for [Zero Waste Week](#)

Students are inviting their local communities to "Go Green and Think Blue" by joining them in the annual *Students for Zero Waste Week campaign*. During this campaign led by the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, students focus on reducing land-based waste in order to protect the health of local marine environments. These young leaders are raising awareness of how single-use plastic and other types of litter affect the health of local watersheds, national marine sanctuaries, and the ocean. In addition, some schools are looking at ways to reduce their energy use on campus with hopes of raising awareness of how the burning of fossil fuels also impacts the health of the ocean.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [NOAA Ocean Guardian School Program](#)

A NOAA Ocean Guardian School makes a commitment to the protection and conservation of its local watersheds, the world's ocean, and special ocean areas, like national marine sanctuaries. Funds are provided to schools at \$4,000 per year if the school makes this commitment by proposing and then implementing a school- or community-based conservation project. Once the school has completed its project, the school receives official recognition as a NOAA Ocean Guardian School. To date, the Ocean Guardian School Program has reached more than 88,797 students and 3,599 teachers.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - [NOAA Ocean Guardian Youth Ambassador Program](#)

Youth aged 13-18 from across the United States and its territories that are committed to ocean conservation and stewardship of our blue planet can apply to become a NOAA Ocean Guardian Youth Ambassador. This year-long program looks for enthusiastic youth with new ideas and a unique perspective who want to learn more about [America's underwater treasures](#) and share their passion with others. Youth learn how to become a leader at their school or in their local community to make a difference in the conservation of the ocean through marine protected areas.

[Bipartisan Infrastructure Law \(BIL\)](#) / [Inflation Reduction Act \(IRA\)](#) Projects

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) was entrusted with billions of supplemental federal funding dollars with passage of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law on November 15, 2021 and the Inflation Reduction Act on August

16, 2022. This historic infrastructure funding has been invested in communities across the nation to build resilience in the face of climate change. NOAA distributed funding to communities, tribal, state and local governments, higher education programs, businesses, non-profit organizations, and facilities in need. NOAA funded billions of dollars in grants and cooperative agreements across the country to fund projects that enhance climate resilience, restore coastal and marine habitats, improve safety, and create jobs. For an interactive map of NOAA BIL and IRA investments in your state, visit <https://www.noaa.gov/bil-ira-awards-explorer>.

BIL

FY23 Guam Coastal Zone Management Infrastructure Capacity Building Project, \$394,023

This funding will build the capacity of Guam's federally-approved coastal management program within the Bureau of Statistics and Plans to plan for and implement habitat restoration and conservation projects proposed through funding opportunities connected to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL). Specifically, the Guam Coastal Management Program will use these funds to hire staff, convene meetings to coordinate concept and proposal development, and train staff to manage and monitor new projects funded through BIL.

IRA

Guam Coastal Zone Management Inflation Reduction Act, \$290,000

This funding will build the ability of the Guam Coastal Management Program within the Bureau of Statistics and Plans to implement projects, initiatives, and programs that increase the climate resilience of coastal communities within coastal counties. Specifically, the Guam Coastal Management Program will use these funds to develop a watershed management plan and green infrastructure designs for the North Tumon area, host a peer learning exchange with the Coastal States Organization, and fund analysis of natural resource-related legal infrastructure.

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